# SpaceX First Launch

Will the launch be successful?

#### **Executive Summary**

- In this project, we will predict if the Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully.
- We perform data collection and data wrangling
- We perform exploratory data analysis with SQL and Pandas to understand the data.
- We build interactive maps with Folium to visualize the data.
- We build predictive models using various machine learning algorithms.
- The best accuracy was 84.82%% on the test set.

#### Introduction

- SpaceX advertises Falcon 9 rocket launches on its website with a cost of 62 million dollars; other providers cost upward of 165 million dollars each, much of the savings is because SpaceX can reuse the first stage.
- Therefore if we can determine if the first stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch.
- This information can be used if an alternate company wants to bid against SpaceX for a rocket launch.

#### Data Collection & Data Wrangling

- We gathered data from the SpaceX API.

| - We web scrapped Falcon 9 launch reco | rds |
|--|-----|
| with BeautifulSoup.                    |     |

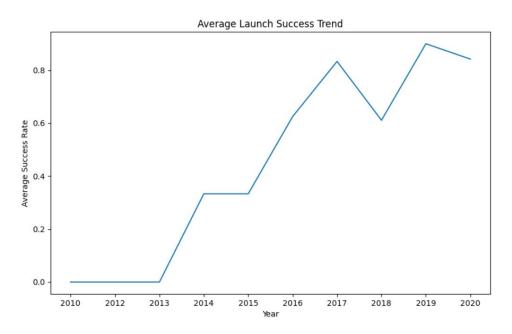
| - Extract a Falcon 9 launch records HTML table |  |
|--|--|
| from Wikipedia.                                |  |

|   |   | Flight<br>No. | Launch<br>site | Payload                                 | Payload<br>mass | Orbit | Customer | Launch outcome | Version<br>Booster | Booster<br>landing | Date               | Time  |
|---|---|---------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
|   | 0 | 1             | CCAFS          | Dragon Spacecraft<br>Qualification Unit | 0               | LEO   | SpaceX   | Success\n      | F9 v1.0B0003.1     | Failure            | 4 June 2010        | 18:45 |
|   | 1 | 2             | CCAFS          | Dragon                                  | 0               | LEO   | NASA     | Success        | F9 v1.0B0004.1     | Failure            | 8 December<br>2010 | 15:43 |
| Ĺ | 2 | 3             | CCAFS          | Dragon                                  | 525 kg          | LEO   | NASA     | Success        | F9 v1.0B0005.1     | No attempt\n       | 22 May 2012        | 07:44 |
|   | 3 | 4             | CCAFS          | SpaceX CRS-1                            | 4,700 kg        | LEO   | NASA     | Success\n      | F9 v1.0B0006.1     | No attempt         | 8 October 2012     | 00:35 |
|   | 4 | 5             | CCAFS          | SpaceX CRS-2                            | 4,877 kg        | LEO   | NASA     | Success\n      | F9 v1.0B0007.1     | No attempt\n       | 1 March 2013       | 15:10 |

- Parse the table and convert it into a Pandas dataframe.

Sample Data

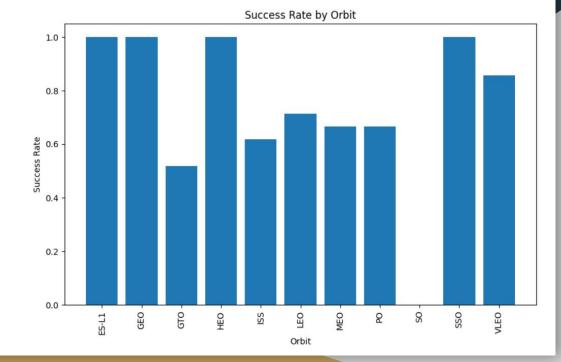
### **Exploratory Data Analysis**



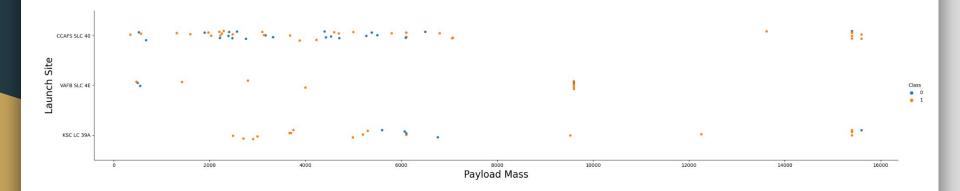
You can observe that the success rate of launches since 2013 kept increasing till 2020.

#### **Exploratory Data Analysis**

- The bar chart shows the success rate of each orbit.
- The orbits with the highest success rates are ES-L1, GEO, HEO, and SSO



#### **Exploratory Data Analysis**



• Now if you observe Payload Vs. Launch Site scatter point chart you will find for the VAFB-SLC launchsite there are no rockets launched for heavy payload mass(greater than 10000).

We explore the data using SQL to gain more insight and answer some questions.

```
%%sql
    SELECT Customer
    FROM SPACEXTBL
    WHERE Mission Outcome = 'Success'
        AND Landing_Outcome LIKE '%drone%'
        AND (PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000);
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
           Customer
                SES
SKY Perfect JSAT Group
SKY Perfect JSAT Group
                SES
        SES EchoStar
```

List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

There are **899** failure missions and **100** successful missions.

```
1 %%sql
2 SELECT Mission_Outcome, COUNT(*) as total
3 FROM SPACEXTBL
4 GROUP BY Mission_Outcome;
```

\* sqlite:///my\_data1.db Done.

| Mission_Outcome |      | total       |
|-----------------|------|-------------|
|                 | 2000 | 12000000000 |

| None                             | 898 |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Failure (in flight)              | 1   |
| Success                          | 98  |
| Success                          | 1   |
| Success (payload status unclear) | 1   |

List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

There are **899** failure missions and **100** successful missions.

```
1 %%sql
2 SELECT Mission_Outcome, COUNT(*) as total
3 FROM SPACEXTBL
4 GROUP BY Mission_Outcome;
```

\* sqlite:///my\_data1.db Done.

| Mission_Outcome |      | total       |
|-----------------|------|-------------|
|                 | 2000 | 12000000000 |

| None                             | 898 |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Failure (in flight)              | 1   |
| Success                          | 98  |
| Success                          | 1   |
| Success (payload status unclear) | 1   |

List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

There are **4** unique launch sites in the dataset.

```
%%sql
   SELECT DISTINCT("Launch_Site")
    FROM SPACEXTBL
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
  Launch_Site
 CCAFS LC-40
 VAFB SLC-4E
  KSC LC-39A
CCAFS SLC-40
        None
```

Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission

Booster versions that have carried the biggest payload.

```
1 %%sql
 2 SELECT Booster_Version
 3 FROM SPACEXTBL
 4 WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_ = (SELECT MAX("PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_") FROM SPACEXTBL);
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
Booster_Version
  F9 B5 B1048.4
  F9 B5 B1049.4
  F9 B5 B1051.3
  F9 B5 B1056.4
  F9 B5 B1048.5
  F9 B5 B1051.4
  F9 B5 B1049.5
  F9 B5 B1060.2
  F9 B5 B1058.3
  F9 B5 B1051.6
  F9 B5 B1060.3
```

List the names of the booster\_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass

#### **Predictive Analysis**

We build models using the following machine learning algorithms and evaluate the performance of each using the accuracy metric.

- Logistic Regression
- Support Vector Machines
- Decision Tree
- KNN

The GridSearchCV algorithm is used to find the optimum hyperparameters for each machine learning algorithm.

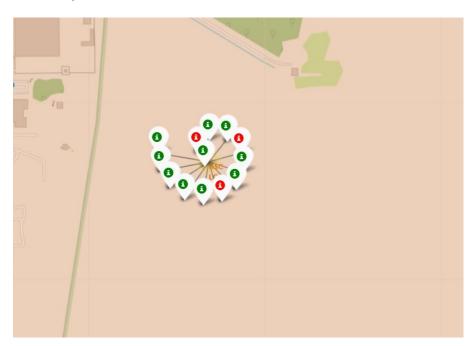
#### Interactive Folium Map



Map showing the various launch sites

# Interactive Folium Map

The RSC-LC launch site has had **10** successful launches out of 13 launches.

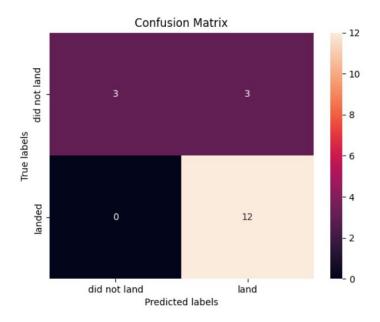


# Interactive Folium Map

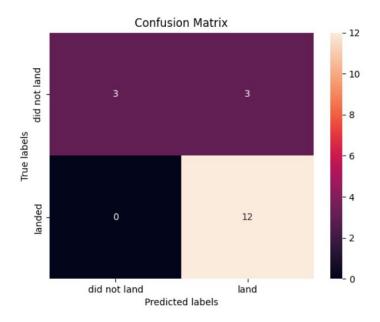
The CCAFS launch site has had **7** successful launches out of 26 launches.



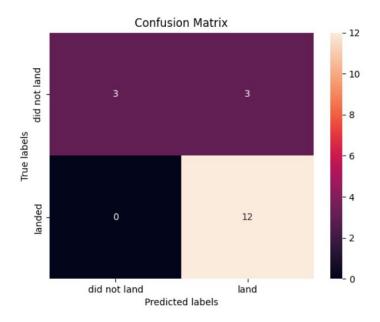
- The **logistic regression** model had a train accuracy of **84.82%** and a test accuracy of 83.33%.
- It correctly predicted **12** successful launches and **3** unsuccessful launches.
- It misclassified 3 launches that failed as successful.



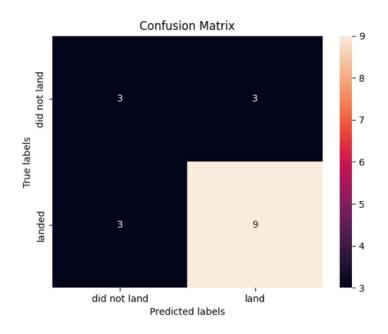
- The **SVM** model had a train accuracy of **84.82%** and a test accuracy of 83.33%.
- It correctly predicted **12** successful launches and **3** unsuccessful launches.
- It misclassified 3 launches that failed as successful.



- The **KNN** model had a train accuracy of **84.82%** and a test accuracy of 83.33%.
- It correctly predicted **12** successful launches and **3** unsuccessful launches.
- It misclassified 3 launches that failed as successful.



- The **Decision Tree** model had a train accuracy of **88.93%** and a test accuracy of **66.67%**.
- It correctly predicted **9** successful launches and **3** unsuccessful launches.
- It misclassified 3 launches that failed as successful.
- It misclassified **3** launches that succeeded as failures.



#### Conclusion

- Most of the launches from the CCAFS site were unsuccessful. Further investigation is needed.
- Launches aimed toward the ES-L1, GEO, HEO, and SSO orbits have a higher chance of being successful.
- The machine learning model was successful at predicting rockets that landed successfully. However, more data is needed to improve the performance of the machine learning model.